FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CGT, CNT-20 MEET; MINISTRY RESTATES RESTRICTIONS

CNT-20 Calls Plenary Session

PY120048 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2156 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Feb (NA) -- The intersectoral organization CNT-20 [National Workers Committee] has declared itself in permanent session and has convened a general plenum of its union members at the same time that the General Labor Confederation (CGT) revealed its mobilization plan. In a statement, the intersectoral group announced that the plenum would decide on its position "toward the salary freeze policy, the announced privatization of state enterprises, the nonupdating of the income of the retired people and the distorton of the social works of the unions." It will also determine CNT-20's posture toward the "absence of concrete measures to make possible the industrial reactivation in order to counter the effects of growing unemployment."

CGT, CNT-20 Meet With Porcile

PY112231 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] Leaders from the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) and the National Workers Committee (CNT-20) ended their estrangement yesterday, meeting with Brigadier Julio Porcile, the labor secretary, and demanding more government attention to the problems of labor. The meeting followed a prediction by Peronist labor organizer Lorenzo Miguel, made last Tuesday night, that Argentina's labor union leaders will soon patch up their differences and reunite in a reaction to recent "repressive steps."

In yesterday's session with Porcile, which involved labor representatives from numerous industrial sectors, union leaders demanded that the labor secretary "must not be an island in the national Cabinet" and that other government offices should listen to union demands.

Porcile, who asked the labor organizers to his office following his return from the inter-American conference of labor ministers in Santo Domingo, also heard views on "the delicate economic situation, unemployment, recession, plant closings, and lay-offs," according to CGT representative Fernando Donaires.

For his part, Lorenzo Miguel spoke out last Tuesday night against the "repressive laws which prevent workers from having any way to organize, or even to be united."

Ministry Restates Restrictions

PY171341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Feb (NA) -- The Labor Ministry reiterated today that restrictions on union meetings are in force, stressing that they can be attended only by workers holding leadership, elective or representative posts in labor unions. It added that such meetings can be held only if they "refer to issues concerning the internal management of their respective unions."

The Labor Ministry communique was released 24 hours before the CGT [General Labor Confederation] plenum convoked for tomorrow with the purpose of deciding on aspects of the mobilization called for by the union confederation.

Meanwhile, the State Workers Coordinating Union (CGTE) and the National Board of Unions of State-Owned Enterprises have convoked a plenum for next Thursday to study the sector's salary situation.

A union report indicated that at the meeting to be held on Thursday the leaders of the two organizations will brief the plenum on the negotiations held and on the audience requested of President Leopoldo Galtieri "as a last resort to obtain salary raises in the face of the grave situation and the insensitivity shown by the economy minister."

The report also mentioned that the leaders will meet, for the same purpose, Labor Minister Julio Cesar Porcile on 23 February and that a new plenary session, to be attended by state workers coordinating unions from rural areas, will be held on 26 February.

Police Stress Regulations

PY172119 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1640 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Feb (NA) -- At noon officials from police station 28 got tough with CGT [General Labor Confederation] Press Secretary Ricardo Perez and told him that the regulation restricting union activities to the "consideration of union management issues" is in force. Meanwhile, the CGT Executive Council was conducting negotiations for holding a meeting in a place other than the CGT's headquarters, where a document will be issued on the situation brought about by the communique released yesterday by the Labor Ministry.

Police Cordon Off CGT Meeting

PY172128 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1535 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Feb (NA) -- Police sources reported at noon today that police forces cordoned off the vicinity of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] headquarters so as "not to let agitators infiltrate and foment disorder" during the plenum to be held this afternoon at 1800.

Forces belonging to police stations 20 and 28 have been checking the identity of individuals in the vicinity of the CGT's headquarters in the Constitution neighborhood since 1100.

First it was thought that the operation was for preventing union leaders from getting near the headquarters -- as happened once last year -- but the clarification by police sources implies that the plenum will not be interrupted by security forces.

Police closed Brasil, Luis Saenz Pena and San Jose streets, while plainclothes policemen also patrolled the area. According to reporters covering the event in the vicinity, no detentions had been made as of 1200. A uniformed policeman was guarding the door of the CGT's headquarters at 1482 Brasil Street; however, he later left to patrol the area.

CGT Leaders Begin Meeting

PY172136 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Feb (NA) -- The Executive Council of the central labor organization is holding a meeting at the provisional headquarters of the General Labor Confederation [CGT] at 1400 Brasil Street.

The meeting, which is headed by Saul Ubaldini, began at approximately 1730, one half hour before the beginning of the scheduled plenary session of secretaries general.

Also present at the meeting are leaders Roberto Garcia, Ricardo Perez, Raul Folla, Alfonso Millan, Bonis Dangelo, Horacia Alonso and Pedro Sambelletti.

CGT Meeting Ends

PY172220 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Feb (TELAM) -- The meeting which members of the Executive Council and the Secretariat of the General Labor Confederation [CGT] were holding at the headquarters of the organization in this capital ended at 1810.

At the end of the meeting it was reported that a communique would be released at 2000. The content of the document and the topics discussed at the meeting were not revealed.

The labor leaders left the CGT headquarters immediately after the end of the meeting.

CGT Issues Communique

PY180148 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 Feb (NA) -- The General Labor Confederation (CGT) charged tonight that the national government had hindered the announced plenary meeting of secretaries general through a deployment of police forces, a measure which, according to the CGT, reveals the "inconsistency" of the Executive Branch "and its truly repressive nature."

The charge made by the labor organization is contained in a communique it released tonight after a tense day during which there were numerous contacts among the highest CGT leaders.

The full text of the CGT communique reads as follows: "Once again the Executive Branch has shown its inconsistency and its truly repressive nature with the restoration of the enforcement of a decree which restricts union and political activities and which the government itself had disregarded.

"By cordoning off the headquarters of the General Labor Confederation, preventing the plenum of secretaries general of our organization from taking place, the military authorities show that in present-day Argentina only the regime's friends can act and only they are entitled to either abide by or violate the law.

"When the Labor Ministry, in an obvious effort to mobilize the good will of workers in order to put them at the service of the policy and the interests of the ministry, called for meetings covering an area considerably broader than the mere managerial performance of unions, everything was legal. But when workers want to discuss their internal issues in the face of the dramatic situation of unemployment and misery that they have been plunged into, everything is illegal.

"In view of the events we have just gone through, and faced with the government's absurd attitude, the people term such attitudes as ridiculous expressions of fear and despair. The CGT poses the question: What about the decree allowing the mobilization of certain provincial political forces with the presence of the president in Victorica?

"Argentine workers are already very well aware of the maneuvers involved in these procedures. They will not stop the workers' actions and struggle for enforcement of the law in the country so as to serve a 'free, just and sovereign' fatherland.

"However, the CGT will not surrender, and today it is holding its meeting without asking for or expecting authorizations, which have been disqualified by the facts. Nor will the CGT lend itself to the dictatorship's game because, after all, when leaders with an apparent sensitivity toward workers' problems are summoned the dictatorship is simply taking a step in an attempt to assemble a delegation that could perform as a shield at the next ILO (International Labor Organization) meeting.

"The people will judge and decide."

The statement is signed by CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini and CGT Press Secretary Ricardo Perez.

LAW AGAINST POLITICAL ACTIVITIES RESTORED

PY172357 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The National Electoral Chamber has restored the full enforcement of the law banning political activities in Argentina and has stated that the political dialogue called for by the government is not affected because it has no partisan goals.

The chamber, made up of Ramon Montoya and Fernando Mantaras, revoked the verdict passed by Mario Gerarduzzi, the federal judge of San Juan, who has jurisdiction over electoral matters and who had stated that Law 21,323 banning political parties' activities was not applicable since the government itself is engaged in political activities through the dialogue with parties.

Judge Gerarduzzi intervened in the case as a result of a request filed by the party led by Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera (ret). The judge ordered that the party be provided with membership forms in order to establish its political structure in that district.

When it was passed, Gerarduzzi's verdict raised expectations because it stated tht the law had been repealed on grounds of "desuetude" or "disuse," and that it could not be applied in some cases for repressing political parties since the government itself was summoning them to hold a dialogue.

Now the electoral chamber says that Law 21,323 is fully in force and that "the political dialogue, which is the reason for the alleged desuetude, is not included among the activities banned by the law since it cannot be subordinated to ideological factors."

COURT DISMISSES LA PRENSA 'STATE SECRETS' CASE

PY141924 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 Feb 82 p 9

[Excerpt] (NA)-- The federal criminal court yesterday confirmed the dismissal of a case against the Buenos Aires daily LA PRENSA for allegedly revealing state secrets on occasion of the publication in that newspaper of details on the Vatican's mediation in the Beagle territorial conflict.

The original charges against the daily fell directly on political columnist Jesus Iglesias Rouco and editor Maximo Gainza. The case against them was -- in its first instance -- dismissed by Judge Francisco Marquardt.

COUNTRY'S INTERNAL SITUATION REPORTED

PY171159 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 12 Feb (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the workers of the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) have rejected the official proposal to do away with the general store of cheap merchandise (basic products at lower prices) and to study the minimum salary and wage scales within a period of 6 months. Guillermo Carrasco, a leader of the miners, has stated that the wage study must be carried out immediately, otherwise it will mean delaying the problem. He pointed out that the representatives of the workers are carrying out a careful study of the economic corrections and that they are waiting for a written answer from the military government regarding salary increases and the demands that they have made. Regarding the reopening of union radio stations, he stated that discussions have been suspended due to a cabinet meeting.

Moreover, the regime that is presided over by Gen Celso Torrelio Villa has declared the 24-hour doctors strike illegal, terming it dictatorial, antisocial and political. The medical circle of Bolivia, on its part, has indicated to the media that the strike, which is being held to protest the economic measures that were implemented on Friday, will be carried out with discipline throughout the country and that dentists and other professionals of the medical sector have adhered to the strike.

The lack of meat is another pending conflict that is causing serious repercussions on daily consumption and the government has decided to import meat from Argentina in order to maintain the price of 30 Bolivian pesos ($1.80) [per kilo]. In answer to this, the cattlemen in Beni, the cattle-reising area in the northeastern part of the country, have decided to export their produce to Brazil and Peru at $1.40. The chairman of the cattlemen's association, Walter Gutierrez, added that the cattlemen's federation regrets the government's unwillingness to discuss the matter, because we cattlemen are willing to continue negotiations.

CIVILIAN SECURITY AGENTS RAID CHURCH OFFICE

PY170153 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0137 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 16 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Sources of the Catholic Church have reported to this news agency that the offices of the Bolivian bishops' conference were raided tonight by civilian agents of the state security organizations. Within the premises of this organization -- the highest one in the leadership of the Catholic Church in this country -- a group of 11 labor leaders were holding a hunger strike, demanding from the government a general salary increase because of the 76-percent devaluation decreed by the government last week. The civilian agents who burst into the church office threw several teargas bombs and beat the hungerstrikers, compelling them to leave the place, according to charges made to this news agency by the labor leaders themselves.

Raid Probe

PY171849 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Interior Ministry has announced that an internal investigation is being carried out in order to determine who was responsible for dislodging workers getting ready to start a hunger strike on the premises of the Episcopal Conference in this city yesterday.

A communique issued by this ministry points out: The Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry has ordered an investigation in view of the events which took place yesterday at [name indistinct] where the General Secretariat of the Episcopal Conference is situated and where factory workers who were getting ready to start a hunger strike were dislodged by members of the Interior Ministry, who acted with excessive zeal without having received the corresponding order to do so. The communique points out that, as a consequence, the interior, migration and justice minister has ordered an internal investigation to determine who was responsible for this action.

Reaction to Raid

PY172340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1625 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 17 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The leadership of the Bolivian Catholic Church today voiced its strong protest over the raid of the Bolivian Espiscopal Conference See carried out by security personnel last night. Plainclothes agents violently removed a group of union leaders who were staging a hunger strike at the See and asking the government for a salary readjustment. At a meeting being held in this capital, bishops and archbishops are considering the details of a document on the action. The raid carried out last night by plainclothes agents has raised deep concern in Bolivian church circles. Msgr Alejandro Mestre, secretary general of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, told LATIN-REUTER: We were staggered by the agent's attitude. We voice our strong protest over this action and we will demand that these agents be punished. The Interior Ministry today explained in a communique that the incident happened because of the professional zeal of its agents.

Hunger Strike Continues

PY171513 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The members of the grassroots committee of the factory sector, which demands a 100 percent salary increase, started a hunger strike yesterday. The strikers, who are on Catholic Church property, stated that their sector had submitted a petition but that it had been turned down by the government. Leader (Julio Morales) stated to El Panamericano:

[Begin Morales recording] We are members of the grassroots committee of the factory sector. The reason for this strike is that the Labor Ministry has rejected our petition for a 100 percent salary increase in compensation for the devaluation which the government has decreed. This is why a (?group) of factory workers of the department have started a hunger strike. [end recording] Further on (Morales) emphatically voiced his opposition to negotiations between employeers and workers since they only delay matters. According to information gathered by this station the hunger strikers who were at the office of the Espiscopal Conference were dislodged by civilian agents while about 11 leaders still continue their strike at the premises of the La Paz Archiepiscopate.

It was stated that negotiations between the government and factory workers will be resumed at 1400 in the Labor Ministry. These negotiations started [words indistinct] hunger strike started by two groups yesterday which further on reduced to only a few.

Government Resists Pressure

PY171517 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Labor Under Secretary (Jorge Pedraza) stated that the coercive measures adopted on Tuesday by factory workers only discloses their resistance to legal measures issued for salary increases. He also stated that the hunger strike started by members of the grassroots committees of the factory sector only follow political designs. In referring to the problem the labor under secretary stated: [Begin (Pedraza) recording] The government has been quite clear that it will not negotiate while these measures of pressure exist. Dialogue will be sincere and free of all measures of pressure against any of the parties. [end recording]

SARAIVA TO TRAVEL TO VENEZUELA 17 FEBRUARY

PY170102 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro will travel to Venezuela tomorrow in order to continue the contacts that have been made by the two countries, to exchange opinions and to talk about the positions of the two countries. Saraiva will hold two meetings with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano Velasco and he will be received by President Herrera Campins and by Latin American Economic System Secretary (Raul Alzamora). A highway transportation agreement and a sanitary cooperation agreement to be enforced in Venezuelan-Brazilian border areas will be signed during the visit.

The Central American situation is one of the issues to be discussed by Saraiva Guerreiro and Zambrano Velasco.

According to Itamaraty, the Guyanese-Venezuelan border dispute over the Essequibo area -- which has lasted many years -- might be considered during the talks. Essequibo covers practically two-thirds of the Guyanese territory, but Itamaraty reported that there are no plans for Brazil to act as mediator between the two countries. Concerning this dispute, the Brazilian Government -- a friend of the two governments -- is always willing to cooperate in reaching a political understanding through talks.

FINANCE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN UK REPORTED

PY180215 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 18

[Excerpt] Yesterday, after meeting with UK Trade Secretary John Biffen, Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, who has been in London since Sunday, sent a Telex to Brasilia noting that the British have expressed satisfaction over the Brazilian Government's decision to decrease import duties on whisky by half. Galveas asserted that the British also praised the Brazilian Government's decision to repeal the quotas on soybean exports. In view of these decisions, British officials have promised Galveas that they will withdraw a complaint against Brazilian-manufactured women's shoes which was submitted to the EEC. If the complaint were thought valid -- that Brazilian shoes are subsidized -- that would mean that a surtax on the product would be imposed throughout the EEC countries.

In 1981, UK-Brazilian trade totaled $1 billion, registering a $401-million surplus in favor of Brazil. However, since the financial exchange operations (debt servicing) between Brazil and the United Kingdom have been much higher than trade operations (trade balance), Brazil has experienced a deficit in current accounts.

Taking advantage of the willingness shown by British officials to hold a dialogue, the finance minister tried to obtain British support in the EEC for decreasing EEC import duties on soybean and other edible oils; sought suggestions for creating specific complementary industrial programs, and tried to strengthen mutual consultation channels on international, bilateral and multilateral questions that may be of commercial, technological and financial interest for the United Kingdom and Brazil.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT ON NEW PACKAGE

PY171243 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Planalto Palace Spokesman Carlos Atila has denied a report released by a Rio de Janeiro newspaper that the government has already decided to change the electoral rules and will issue an electoral package which would supplement that of November 1981. He noted that the newspaper report is both ironic and misleading. He said: Minister Leitao de Abreu has not made any decision and I do not know whether he will do anything about it.

NEWSPAPER SCORES ASSIMILATION OF PP BY PMDB

PY180129 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial: "The Egg and the Chicken"]

[Excerpts] The hodgepodge which resulted from the choice of new leaders of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] reflects the falsity of the process of incorporation of the Popular Party [PP] into the PMDB. Although technically it is not a merger -- which is a different thing under the political parties law -- the important initial information shows that the truth has been camouflaged by the incorporators: They say the PP has disappeared. In fact, looking at this not from the standpoint of the law but from the standpoint of political activities, there was neither one nor the other. Neither incorporation nor merger. There was the dissolution of a party which could not consolidate itself as a living organization because it still had to pass the test, like all other parties registered at the Electoral Court in this period of transition, of the general elections in November.

The PP organizers indeed avoided this test, choosing to mingle with old companions of the old federation of the opposition which was forced to function by the rule of the two-party system, as a single party -- the Brazilian Democratic Movement. As a political event worthy of attention due to the consequences it can generate during the development of the redemocratization process which began with the elimination of the institutional act No 5, it is appropriate to point out the following: The federation which was denounced by late Justice Minister Petronio Portella as being incompatible with the government liberalizing project has been restored. Moderate and very radical opposition groups are united again, following a path which leads they know not where. The new and important fact is the restoration of the notorious federation of the opposition, that is, a return to the starting point of the democratic project.

COURT GRANTS FINAL REGISTRATION TO WORKERS PARTY

PY121959 Paris AFP in Spanish 0430 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The Supreme Electoral Court unanimously granted here today the final registration to the opposition Workers' Party [PT], headed by metalworkers' leader Luis Inacio da Silva, alias Lula. The PT, the last of the five Brazilian political parties that will participate in the 15 November 1982 elections to obtain final registration at the Electoral Court, is organized in 16 of the 23 states and in one of the three Brazilian territories.

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATION AUTHORIZED -- By a decree signed today, President Figueiredo authorized Radiodifusora Icara Ltd to operate a mediumwave radio station in the city of Icara, Santa Catarina State. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Jan 82 PY]

OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY -- By a decree signed today, the president of the republic has decided that the Brazilian news agency, EBN, be linked to the Justice Ministry for administrative purposes and that its normative guidance be entrusted to the presidential civilian staff through the Press and Information Secretariat. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Jan 82 PY]

TURBAY SEES FOREIGN INTENT TO PROMOTE TERRORISM

PA170331 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that there are foreigners in Colombia who do not want peace. He declared: They do not care what happens to the country. In a report to the magazine CONSIGNA, the Colombian president said that those serving an international revolutionary cause do not care how much damage they do. He said that their purpose is to promote terrorism. In a report by journalist Marcos Jara, Turbay Ayala said that the government has specific procedures to have the guerrillas set aside their revolutionary aspirations and follow constitutional channels. We are ready to help the guerrillas who have no land and working capital find a new way of life. Those who surrender will not remain in poverty; the government will reincorporate them into the country's economic life, the president said.

[Begin recording] I want the country to reduce its rate of violence as much as possible. With the good will that the government has always shown, we will facilitate the reincorporation of those up in arms into the constitutional regime and the democratic development process. This must be a precise, specific procedure and we are willing to help. In the first place, we will help those who lack lands or working capital find a new way of life. These who surrender will not be set adrift in the slums surrounding the great cities, but they will be able to rejoin the economic process.

We are also analyzing plans, which will be included in a decree, by which we would seek immunity for those who have committed crimes of rebellion. Therefore, our oft-repeated intention to facilitate peace will not include adventures or hesitations; it is not questionable. Obviously, there are those who are opposed to peace. Who are they? They are people who do not care about Colombia's fate. In my opinion, there is foreign intervention which does not care what happens to Colombia. Those who serve an international cause do not care what damage they cause Colombia, because their purpose is to create chaos, and climate of unrest favoring terrorism, anarchy and political disorder. [end recording]

President Turbay said the government has the best intention of bringing about the total rehabilitation of the guerrillas.

PERU'S ARIAS STELLA MEETS WITH TURBAY, LEMOS

PA180353 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala met today with Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella to talk about strengthening bilateral cooperation and about several international topics. The also talked about matters of mutual interest, especially the Andean group and world affairs.

Arias Stella and Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds met today for a second time. They agreed to promote solidarity among the developing countries in order to confront the problems affecting their economies as a result of the imbalances existing between the industrialized and the developing world.

The Peruvian foreign minister will return to Lima tomorrow after the exchange of a new protocol which modifies the 1938 Colombian-Peruvian customs agreement.

Two other agreements will also be formalized. One deals with scientific-technical cooperation and the other with the conservation of Amazon wildlife and plants.

CONSERVATIVES DECRY FRENCH ARMS SALES

PA160350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 15 Feb (AFP) -- A statement by Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos that the sale of arms by France to Nicaragua "was not unfriendly, but very dangerous" has elicited the Colombian Conservative Party's condemnation.

The Conservative National Directorate states in a pronouncement that "it does not share the opinion of the foreign minister" and adds that the sale of arms by France to Nicaragua "is a threat to the integrity of Colombia, a peace-loving country par excellence."

The political organization condemned France's supply of offensive weapons to Nicaragua and invited the Government of French President Francois Mitterrand to halt the supply of arms to the Caribbean, "because this fact has become an additional element of conflict in a region of turmoil." The Conservative Party also rejected what it termed the "rebirth of intervention of extracontinental states in the domestic affairs of the American countries."

At noon today the Foreign Ministry in Bogota had still not issued a statement on the political organization's pronouncement.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ARMS SALE

PA110421 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota -- Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry, has said that France's arms sale to Nicaragua is not so important and that this should not affect relations with Colombia. The French diplomat said that the arms sale to Nicaragua was not directed against anyone but that it is part of an economic and military aid program to help that Central American nation consolidate its democracy.

Gutmann said that it is not true that the price of these arms was $30 million or that they had been purchased under a French loan program to Nicaragua. The French official said that France has not exercised pressure on Colombia because the two countries have a long standing diplomatic tradition and are thus friends.

The ranking French official arrived in Colombia last night on an official visit. He talked with newsmen about the French arms sale to Nicaragua and other topics.

POLICE ARREST THREE ASSAILANTS OF DEA OFFICERS

PA140253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0117 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 13 Feb (AFP) -- Three of the four narcotics smugglers who last Tuesday kidnapped and shot two U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] officers were arrested in the last few hours, the Cartagena police reported.

According to Cartagena Police Chief Miguel Acero, the CARACOL Radio Network reported, they are the Cuban brothers Rene and Armando Benitez and Englishman Salomon Douglas. They were turned over to the appropriate authorities.

The fourth attacker, Colombian Dario Moreno, remains at large, the officer added.

The two DEA agents are Charles Martinez and Kelly McCullough. They were admitted to a hospital in Panama, where they are recovering satisfactorily from their wounds.

Both had been forcibly taken from their hotel in Cartagena, on Colombia's Caribbean coast, on 9 (?February) and taken to the outskirts of the city by their kidnappers. There Martinez was shot twice in a shoulder and once in a leg and McCullough was shot in the throat. The criminals then left them for dead.

HURTADO OUTLINES RESULTS OF BRAZIL VISIT

PA162100 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1610 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Press conference given by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado to report on his visit to Brazil; at Government Palace in Quito -- live]

[Excerpts] [Hurtado] First of all thank you for this big turnout. I once indicated that one of the problems our country has is carrying out a foreign policy that satisfies its interests in its traditional isolation. This isolation was shown by the limited personal relations that our rulers and foreign ministers maintained with their counterparts of other countries. The democratic government that took office on 10 August 1979 undertook to change this weakness of our foreign policy. This was the reason for President Roldos' trips before taking office and his subsequent trips to Santa Marta [Colombia] and Mexico. As you know, this trip to Brazil was originally to have been made by him.

Today's world demands this type of activity. From this viewpoint, what are, very briefly, the results obtained from this trip to Brazil? The first objective was to present the country to this important state with a significant future, the Federative Republic of Brazil. I think that after this visit, the image of Ecuador and that of its democratic and progressive government has become well known not only by the Brazilian news media but broad sectors of the public, since the coverage that was given to our trip by the radio, television and newspapers was, in the opinion of the Brazilians themselves, unusually extensive.

The second result was the presentation of our territorial problem. We expressed our position in the speech that I delivered at the reception held by President Figueiredo, in the statement that our legislators presented when they visited the Brazilian Congress and in many articles that were published in the news media, which indicated that this was one of the most important issues of the trip. The value of making known our problem is of great significance because the fact that it is known in our country doesn't mean that it is known in other countries of the continent and the world.

The third result of the trip was obtaining Brazil's interest in our territorial problem. This was expressed in President Figueiredo's opinion -- which he asked me to make public -- to the effect that his government wants the two countries to reach an honorable solution of their territorial problem. This was also expressed in a similar statement by the Brazilian foreign minister. I feel that these two statements are very important in relation to our conflict and that they constitute a new page in our relations with Brazil regarding the territorial problem.

There were other results beside these, since the objectives of the mission were many. A very important one falls in the trade field. You know that we have a trade deficit with Brazil. What did we obtain in Brazil which will probably help us to correct that deficit? First of all, we obtained the elimination of the quota for our sugar exports. As a result, we will be able to significantly increase them. This will depend more on our exporters and businessmen. We obtained the elimination of some taxes on our exports and existing red tape. Brazil has made the commitment to immediately open the list [words indistinct] through which 55 Ecudorean export products can more easily be marketed in Brazil. Brazil also promised to cooperate with us in triangular operations to facilitate the export of Ecuadorean products. All of this is in the foreign trade field.

As you know, two important political documents were signed: the joint declaration and the friendship and cooperation treaty. In the first document, the agreement of views of the two countries was very important in the areas of the self-determination of peoples, nonintervention, the peaceful settlement of disputes, opposition to all forms of blocs and the alignment of the Third World countries in organizations that seek to control international political life, in human rights, public freedoms, democracy and so forth.

As for the friendship and cooperation treaty, it will permit us to establish a joint bilateral commission to do something that is essential from now on: To follow the implementation of the agreements and treaties we have signed. You know that very frequently bilateral agreements and treaties are not always fulfilled. Therefore, a followup policy by both Brazil and Ecuador is very important. That is where the joint commission and the subcommissions will help. This basically deals with everything related with the Amazon development programs, to which so much importance was given during the visit and to which the Brazilian president specifically referred, particularly in the speech he delivered at the reception that I held in the army club.

To the joint declaration and the treaty are added two basic agreements that are very important for Ecuador. One is on technical cooperation and the other is on scientific cooperation. They establish that Ecuador will not have to pay for the cost of this cooperation. This means that various Brazilian institutions will be helping our scientific and technological development without cost to Ecuador. Complementary agreements were also signed dealing with science, technology, management education and telecommunications.

We now turn to the subject of petroleum. You know that one of the big achievements in recent months by the natural resources ministry and the CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation] is having changed from the system of spot sales in the speculative market to the system of long-term sale contracts. Today, all of Ecuador's petroleum production is sold through long term contracts. This means having security in the marketing of this product which is so vital for the national economy. In this way, we are not subject to variations that occur very violently in the petroleum market.

In this area, the agreement we reached with Brazil to sell it 20,000 barrels a day of petroleum first of all means the opening of a new market, since we weren't selling petroleum to Brazil, and secondly means the opportunity to balance our trade with Brazil. Thirdly, it also means a diversification of sales. It is better to have a large number of buyers rather than just a small number. To this is added an agreement to refine 13,000 barrels a day, which represents a savings to Ecuador of around $7 million. They will refine petroleum produced and exported by Ecuador.

Add to all this the training agreements between INECEL [Ecuadorean Electrification Institute] and Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc] which will permit us to train 4,000 technicians in the electric power sector in 5 years.

Lastly, I want to mention two other results of the visit. One of the reasons for Brazil's great interest in Ecuador, as you newsmen who traveled to Brazil can confirm, is its interest in the Ecuadorean democracy and the sympathy with which the Brazilian people view Ecuador's democratic government. I think the fact that our country has prestige abroad due to its hard work in building a democratic system is good for Ecuador and encourages us in our daily struggle to overcome the difficulties that daily arise in the Ecuadorean democracy.

The other point is Brazil's interest in our economy, in participating in it, in establishing binational enterprises, in making investments in Ecuador. I think this is very important because in the country there has been criticism by some sectors that instability and lack of clear rules have led to a lack of interest in Ecuador by foreign investors. One of the achievements of this trip was having interested Brazilian businessmen in participating in our development, naturally within the country's established laws and rules.

For all these reasons, I would add my opinion to the one already expressed by broad sectors of the public and national press, which state that the results of the trip are very positive. It is now up to us to follow through on those positive results so that they will not just remain in the agreements and treaties and instead will be implemented daily by the institutions involved in the content of those documents.

I think this meets your request for a brief summary of the trip.

[Question] (Edmundo Martinez) of LA RAZON. Mr President, [words indistinct] the armed forces specifically said. The defense minister said that the government will be the one that will implement that consensus and that the armed forces will support the position of the national government. However, events show that the armed forces apparently have an opposite view to your position and that of the Democratic Party on closing borders. How can it be guaranteed in the future that the armed forces will in turn guarantee the majority's consensus on the border problem or dispute?

[Answer] On what basis do you attribute to me a desire to close the borders?

[Question] [Words indistinct] on Guayaquil Channel 4 regarding the border problem.

[Answer] You cannot attribute to me things that I have never said.

[Question] In a general sense, Mr President, (?the government and the Democratic Party) have maintained that position.

[Answer] I don't think you can attribute that position to the Democratic Party either, if closing the borders means placing landmarks on the Condor Mountain range, when you have just heard me state a position that is completely opposite to that. You have probably read statements I have made, such as those on 28 January, in which I maintain a different viewpoint.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

[Answer] What occurs is that with very bad intentions, some opinion sectors have attributed to me statements that I have never made and plans that I have never had. I told you a few minutes ago that both the Roldos government -- Jaime Roldos' government -- and my government have carried out diplomatic actions to prevent those landmarks being emplaced. Therefore, neither the previous government nor this one can be said to have plans such as the one you mentioned. What I have said is that a solution of the territorial problem must be reached.

What is the border line that we Ecuadoreans would like to achieve? That is what the national consensus is seeking. That is why we are talking with various sectors of the national public. In this past month, you have heard many opinions. That is why I have gathered all these opinions, to obtain an agreement of views to which I already referred in an answer to a previous question. It is the agreement on the Amazon. That is the subject in which there is great agreement in the country. What must be understood by the Amazon? That is where the various viewpoints emerge.

BELAUNDE, BRAZIL'S FIGUEIREDO TO MEET IN BRASILIA

PY171209 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 15 Feb (TELAM) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has let it be known that there is a possibility of another meeting with his Brazilian colleague, Joao Figueiredo, which will possibly be held in Brasilia. In statements to the press, Belaunde let this possibility be known when he said that he will carefully study the invitation that Figueiredo has extended to him for a visit to Brazil. We will see how we can coordinate another meeting, Belaunde stated, when he was asked about the prospects of the rapprochement between the Brazilian and Ecuadorean presidents.

Belaunde also confirmed that Javier Alva Orlandini, president of the Senate, and Luis Percovich, president of the Chamber of Deputies, will visit Brazil in the near future.

FOREIGN MINISTER TRAVELS TO COLOMBIA 16 FEB

PY171320 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1814 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Lima, 16 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Before leaving for Bogota on an official visit, Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reported here today that Peru and Colombia will join their efforts to fight drug trafficking in the Amazonian border area. During his 48-hour stay in Bogota, Arias and his Colombian counterpart will sign the ratification of the project for Colombian-Peruvian customs operations cooperation, originally signed in 1948; the purpose of this project is the development of the Amazonian border areas.

Arias Stella told reporters that the two countries agree on their struggle against drug trafficking in the Amazonian border areas, and that during his stay in the Colombian capital he will analyze with his counterpart the road and river connections that facilitate the illegal exchange.

Official reports have stated that sizable shipments of cocaine base paste are conveyed through the Amazon region to Colombian towns where cocaine hydrochloride is prepared and sent to the United States.

The minister said that the main goal of his trip is to update tariffs and that the project foresees an increase in the number of items -- from 2,000 to 5,000 -- which will be fully or partially tax-exempt in the bilateral exchange.

He added that the decision made by the two governments concerning tax exemption will particularly benefit the Amazon region Provinces of Loreto, San Martin and Ucayali in Peru and the intendency of Comissaries of Putumayo and the Amazonas in Colombia.

He also said that he will sign other agreements with his counterpart, including one for scientific-technical cooperation and for the preservation of Amazonian plant and animal life. The foreign minister pointed out that his visit to Colombia confirms the two countries' support for joint efforts to develop their border areas and to sponsor Andean subregional integration.

He recalled that the two countries have signed the Amazon Pact, which will undergo a revision in keeping with Peruvian-Colombian interests, adding that he will disucss bilateral issues involving trade and transportation with his Colombian counterpart.

He said he would convey to the Colombian Government the Peruvian interest in linking the Marginal de la Selva highway in Peru with the Los Valles highway in Colombia, and in the improvement of river interconnection.

PRI TO PROPOSE SALVADORAN PEACE PLAN AT COPPPAL

PA130332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1641 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Feb (EFE) -- The governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) will propose a peace plan for El Salvador at the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL). According to a statement made to the Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO by Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, international affairs secretary of PRI, Mexico "and others of good will" are working on a "silent and discreet" negotiations process.

He noted: The objective of the work, which will not be publicized, is to reach a general agreement that would defuse the serious situation, ease tensions and prevent the threat of a war in Central America, especially in El Salvador, the daily notes.

Sepulveda Amor said Mexico has been and will continue to be one of the most important participants in the process of creating an atmosphere of peace in Central America, and that this work represents the very opposite of the bellicose verbal terrorism that has been used by those responsible for the foreign policy of their respective countries.

Sepulveda Amor said that at the COPPPAL meeting in Nicaragua on the 19 and 20 February, Mexico "will make a specific proposal calling on the parties in conflict to sit at the negotiations table in an effort to find a political solution to a basically political problem."

According to UNO MAS UNO, Sepulveda Amor said it is absurd that foreign powers may want to impose their preferred form of government on any state. He noted: In El Salvador and in all the other Central American countries, the people must find their form of self-determination.

Sepulveda Amor said that at the Managua meeting, where PRI will be represented by Pedro Ojeda Paullada, PRI's president, the coherence of President Jose Lopez Portillo's foreign policy as well as the efforts of PRI to promote peace and security in Central America will be demonstrated.

Sepulveda Amor said that in Managua, PRI will show that a military solution is not helpful for El Salvador since it would not benefit either of the two parties involved in the conflict. Therefore, he said, the proposal that the parties negotiate a political solution.

Bernardo Sepulveda Amor stated: "I am optimistic because I believe in political negotiations as a road to solutions. I would explain this concept by associating it with the need for promoting economic development in the region. There is no doubt that only where there is economic development with social justice will democracy be able to flower."

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NORWAY -- Mexico City, 27 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, deputy secretary for economic affairs at the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, heads the Mexican delegation to the second meeting of the joint Intergovernmental Committee on economic cooperation with Norwegian officials and businessmen. The meeting opened here today. The Norwegian delegation is headed by the deputy minister for commerce and shipping, (Mette Kongshen). Navarrete said that the two sides will discuss trade, joint investments, transportation and financial matters. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1910 GMT 27 Jan 82 FL]

NEW AIRPORT IN MICHOACAN -- Mexico City, 1 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- A new airport is under construction in Morelia, Michoacan, that will make it possible for DC-9 and Boeing 727 jets to land there. The airport is expected to begin operations in mid-1982. It is located on the Morelia-Zinapecuaro highway. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0054 GMT 2 Feb 82 FL]

PAPER RELATES ROYO TRIP TO U.S. PRESSURES

PA170409 Panama City YA in Spanish 15 Feb 82 p 15

[From column "The Political Bustle"]

[Text] As a result of President Royo's trip to Europe, particularly his visit to Spain, where he has gone on vacation so his children can visit their relatives, many rumors have been circulating through plazas and among groups. Many are saying that it is very possible that Royo will not return to this country because everything depends on an evaluation of the Central American situation, which the Pentagon is currently making.

Royo's trip reportedly responds to Reagan's pressures to clarify the situation in Central America during the process of evaluation currently underway to estimate reaction to the crucial decisions that the gringo government will make regarding the convulsed regional panorama.

Apparently, the gringos are preparing to adopt final and decisive actions against the communist guerrillas in Central America, but first they want to see what Royo's attitude would be. According to them, Royo is very committed to the left.

Rumor has it that Royo's trip resulted from Washington's pressures. Washington wants to analyze him in order to determine if he could really become an obstacle if final action is undertaken in Central America. Royo is also reportedly being asked to define himself. If he conforms to Reagan's requirements, then we will have him back. Otherwise, his vacation will become permanent, for an indefinite time.

PAPER RUNS JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH SPAIN

PA171824 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Feb 82 pp 32, B4

[Text] The Republic of Panama, through Dr Jorge Illueca, its minister of foriegn relations; and Don Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, the minister of foreign affairs of the Spanish Kingdom, issue the following joint communique, wherein they agreee to strengthen and promote the general relations that unite their two peoples within the international community:

At the invitation of Dr Jorge E. Illueca, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Panama, Don Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, the minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, paid an official visit to the City of Panama on 13 and 14 February 1982, accompanied by his wife, Dona Carmen Zamora Bonilla, and by a delegation of ranking Spanish officials.

The minister of foreign affairs of Spain was received in audience by Dr Aristides Royo, the president of the republic, to whom he transmitted messages from his majesty the king of Spain and Don Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, the president of the government.

In an atmosphere of fraternal and friendly solidarity, the two ministers held several meetings in which they expressed the deep identification existing between the Spanish and Panamanian peoples and their common tradition, language, religion, culture and history. They agreed to strengthen and promote the general bonds that unite the two countries within the international community.

The two ministers felt that the happy fact that Spain and Panama occupy seats in the UN Security Council in 1982 permits the two countries to develop coordinated efforts in the search for peaceful solutions to the contemporary problems brought to the council's attention. In this respect, they confirmed the endorsement of their governments and peoples of the principles and purposes of the UN Charter.

They voiced their concern over the deterioration of the international situation, with such dangerous manifestations as the intervention of some countries in others' internal affairs, the constant violations of human rights and the arms race.

The minister of foreign relations of Panama praised the work of the Government of Spain, host state for the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The two ministers foreign relations agreed that the establishment of a new international economic order is important for world peace and expressed their support for the prompt and vigorous initiation of international negotiations within the UN system.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs reiterated his wish that the entry of Spain to the EEC will contribute to more just and equitable economic relations between Latin America and the EEC. The Panamanian minister of foreign relations voiced the hope that the full integration of Spain into the EEC will not be unnecessarily delayed.

The two ministers confirmed their faith in the values of the Spanish-American community of nations and in the advisability that it be rendered effective, with an adequate organization and abilities. To this effect, they decided to join efforts to promote consultation, understanding and cooperation among the member-states.

In a review of the Latin American situation, special care was given to the serious political and economic problems affecting the Central American area. The two ministers expressed the belief that the peaceful solution of these problems, in freedom and justice, is possible through constructive dialogue, democratic pluralism, full participation by the respective peoples, defense of national interests, noninterference of third parties and regional cooperation.

In the climate of friendship and accord existing between the two countries, the two ministers gave special consideration to the issues that affect them directly.

The Panamanian minister of foreign relations reiterated his country's solidarity with Spain's demand for sovereignty over Gibraltar. He noted that Panama favors the recovery of Spanish territorial sovereignty and the prompt decolonization of Gibraltar, in conformance with the pertinent UN resoltuion.

The minister of foreign affairs reiterated Spain's support for the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal and was advised by the Panamanian minister on the process underway regarding the Panama Canal treaties. Both ministers felt that proper compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties is indispensalbe and fundamental to Panama's full sovereignty and jurisdiction over its entire territory and all of its natural resources.

The two ministers examined the two nations' scientific, cultural and economic cooperation, agreeing to create mixed missions to better coordinate and utilize their relations in these fields, and to draft a basic agreement for technical cooperation.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs officially invited the Panamanian minister of foreign relations to visit Spain, an invitation that the latter was pleased to accept.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs expressed his gratitude for the deference, fraternal affection and hospitality accorded his wife, himself and his companions during their stay in Panama.

[Singed] Jorge E. Illueca, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Panama;

Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain.

COSTA RICA

U.S. CONGRESSMAN MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, OFFICIALS

PA180022 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] U.S. Congressman Clarence D. Long, Maryland representative in the House for the past 20 years and chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee [as heard], has arrived in this country for meetings with political, religious and business leaders. This morning the congressman met with Msgr (Roman Arrieta Villalobos), archbishop of San Jose. Beginning at 0930, he met for over 1 hour with President Rodrigo Carazo. The representative is accompanied by Powell Moore, assistant to the secretary for relations with Congress [as heard], and by State Department officials.

The U.S. congressman is on a factfinding tour of Central American countries which he began 2 days ago in Panama. After meeting with President Carazo, President-elect Luis Alberto Monge and representatives of private enterprise, he will go to Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. During his talks, Long discussed the needs of the countries of the area, particularly plans for the additional aid that President Reagan has requested for this region.

In the presence of newsmen at Congressman Clarence Long's meeting with President Carazo, the president expressed irritation with the United States. When the visitor spoke of Costa Rican democracy and the development of the country, President Carazo replied: We are accustomed to ill treatment from the developed countries; to having them pay low prices for our products while selling us the things we need at very high prices. He said the only thing the United States purchases at high prices is marijuana. He reiterated that we receive low payments but must pay high prices.

EL SALVADOR

PARIS NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT DUARTE

PM171501 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Unattributed interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte: "President Duarte: 'No Negotiation Possible With the Guerrillas"; date not specified]

[Excerpt] San Salvador -- [Duarte] The solution to the conflict which is currently ravaging my country is obviously not purely military. The roots of the evil lie incontestably in the painful social and political reality which weighs very heavily on our future destiny. But it is also obvious that we are the victims of the aggressive plan prepared from afar by Cuba and that the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua considerably facilitated and enlarged this foreign intervention. All that is perfectly clear, amply proved, and Castro has never concealed it. With all the arms which have come in here, especially in the last 2 years, one could easily equip an army of 25,000 guerrillas....

[Question] But, if you believe that the solution is inevitably political, has there not been and is there not a way of starting negotiations with representatives of the democratic revolutionary front, of which certain members after all, both social democrats and others, took part in the first junta government after Romero's overthrow, before they went back to the guerrillas. It is also true that five of the guerrilla [the Farabundo Marti Front] commanders recently wrote to President Reagan proposing an end to the hostilities -- without any preconditions this time.

[Duarte] The truth is that we cannot trust either the formerly moderate political circles, which have become allies and propagandists of armed subversion, burning their boats, or of course the Marxist-Leninist guerrilla leaders.

What is the aim of these maneuvers if not to delay and prevent the free course of the 28 March and subsequent elections? What basically are they seeking to negotiate, if not power itself, the reality of power?

Well, power does not belong to them any more than it belongs to me. And I, Napoleon Duarte, will never negotiate with power which belongs not to me but to the people (which of course they would not admit). The guerrillas do not want these elections. It wants the power for itself, by a repeat of what happened in Nicaragua.

If we sat down at the same table, the positions would rapidly become irreconcilable. The army and the government would say: We'll stay as we are, and you lay down your arms. The members of the front would demand their inclusion in the armed forces and, full of their moral success, they would gradually seize all the controls. And it is no mere chance that this notorious letter to Reagan comes at a time when Congress in Washington is discussing so bitterly military aid to our country. And the U.S. press campaign on the exactions of the Salvadoran Army is no coincidence either.

U.S. POLITICAL OPPOSITION TO AID DRAWS CRITICISM

PA110446 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 9 Feb 82 p 7

[Editorial: "The Battle in El Salvador Is Not Salvadoran"]

[Excerpts] Washington's political circles, especially Democratic circles, are putting up continuous strong resistance to anything that has to do with military or economic aid to El Salvador. They consider such aid a way of feeding and prolonging the civil war without taking into consideration the factors that have caused the problem, most of them foreign to the will of the Salvadorans.

By this we mean that there is no way to help or alleviate us, because those who supported and promoted subversion achieved their objective; they have destroyed everything. This should be known beyond our borders by those who think that our problems are going to be solved with donations. What could save us is to have peace -- not a negotiated peace, as some want, but peace based on the conviction that it is already an enormous stupidity to continue this work of death. We need to have peace to resume the interrupted path, and this is what seems impossible.

This battle, U.S. Democrats, is the battle of all America; the battle of Canada, of the United States, of all Latin America. If we lose it, El Salvador will not lose it, because all of Central America will fall, including Panama, which sometimes flirts with Cuba. Colombia, Venezuela, the Caribbean and the rest of the America down to the Southern Cone will also fall.

The United States should know this very well. President Ronald Reagan, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other government officials know this, and that is why they are trying to help this government. They are not trying to help us because we are their favorite children. They are doing it because we serve as a containing wall. They know that if the battle of El Salvador is lost, all of Central America will be lost.

It is time we understood this well and said it aloud. Do the Democratic senators want to stop economic and military aid to El Salvador?

Then organize a safety belt in the Caribbean, as was done some time ago, to stop the flow of arms, ammunition and specialized guerrillas from Cuba to Nicaragua and from Nicaragua to El Salvador. This would put an end to subversion in El Salvador, because the flow of arms and ammunition is continuous. It has been proven how these arms and ammunition are smuggled into the country through different routes; by clandestine planes; on barges crossing the Gulf of Fonseca; by helicopters. It would be necessary to have a highly efficient radar network to detect the invaders.

The guerrilla tactic of being on the offensive constantly in the eastern part of the country, especially near the Gulf of Fonseca, is to make sure the flow of arms, ammunition and men. This is the truth, and U.S. politicians should know it so that they do not obstruct aid to El Salvador.

NATIONAL CONCILIATION PARTY POLITICAL PLATFORM

Part Three

PA171738 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Feb 82 p 27

[Paid advertisement by the National Conciliation Party, PCN, Executive Council, entitled "Political Platform of the National Conciliation Party, Part III"]

[Text] III: Government Dispositions That the PCN Will Not Ratify in the Constituent Assembly Until Some Have Been Thoroughly Investigated and Others Rejected.

Included within the purview of the Constituent Assembly is the choice of ratifying the de facto governments' actions. This includes the government period that began on 15 October 1979 and that will conclude on the day upon which the new provisional government is sworn in. Within its sovereign power, the Constituent Assembly can approve all, part, or none of the de facto regime's actions. Within this concept, the PCN intends to promote the disapproval of the government dispositions involving social service for secondary school students, municipal taxes, water and sewage rates and decrees No 207 and No 519.

III. 1 -- Social Service for Secondary School Students

This Education Ministry measure will not be approved by the PCN for the reasons already expressed by the PCN, teachers, affected students and parents. Secondary school is an intermediate stage in the education system; as it does not result in complete professional ability, social service is an additional burden on the student. For parents, it means yet another economic burden and this service, despite efforts to make it seem beneficial, lacks importance in the social system. The opinion that the secondary school student should repay society a portion of what it invests in his education seems a rather strange concept. However, social service is justified in university careers.

III. 2 -- Portion of Municipal Taxes That Increases Social Service Costs

As we all know, these tax rates were reformed by decrees in both the capital city and provincial towns. Cemetery costs, for example, have increased to such an extent that they are detrimental to family interests and exploit the sorrow of the bereaved. The costs decreed for small commerce and industry, public sanitation and lighting rates and birth certificate costs -- to mention just a few -- are highly exaggerated. Business taxes in general will also be analyzed, because it is obvious at first sight that the increase is so disproportionate that it would seem that the intention is to cause these businesses to fail.

Because of this, the PCN will not approve these rates until a rational study has been made at the Constituent Assembly, with the attendance of the respective municipalities.

III. 3 -- National Water and Sewage Administration [ANDA] Rates

As we are all aware, since we feel it in our own pockets, the cost of water and sewage services has increased by 300 percent, thereby grossly affecting precarious family economies in this period of galloping inflation, bad business and serious economic straits for all Salvadorans. Further, the government has not been satisifed with merely increasing the rates; in many cases, the increases in the cost of these services have been determined in a capricious and arbitrary manner.

We must know the real causes for the increase of taxes in this critical period. Users must know what is done with the funds obtained from this disproportinate increase. The people demand to know the truth in the handling of the multimillion [currency not specified] ANDA budget.

The PCN has repeatedly asked the attorney general and the court of accounts to make a thorough comparison of previous costs with today's costs, in assessing the accountability of ANDA. However, the PCN has not been successful in this. Therefore, the PCN will ask the Constituent Assembly to make a study and analysis of the situation and to duly inform the people of the results.

III. 4 -- Decree No 207

The PCN has maintained the position that it will not ratify decree No 207 because it is anti-agrarian form, for the properties it affects are those smaller than 143 manzanas. That is to say, this is land that has already been distributed among the populace, land that does not represent large holdings of any kind and that belongs to small and medium rural owners who represent the broadest base of rural free enterprise and of our country's democratic system.

This decree has destroyed the rural ownership system at all levels and has drastically affected agricultural production. By opposing its ratification, we seek to reestablish confidence in the rural property system, at least at the medium and small levels, and thereby to create confidence in production. Similarly, we wish to prevent the propagation of minifarms, which are as big a problem as the large holdings. We also wish to extend social justice to the owners of the properties. If we cannot make the poor rich by making the rich poor, neither can we pretend to improve the situation of the poor by worsening the situation of those who have a little. The repeal we propose will in no way affect those who obtained land on the basis of this decree, for it will not be affected by the decree being implemented in the shortest possible time.

III. 5 -- Decree No 519 Regulating Payment for Water Resources

The PCN will not ratify decree No 519, which determines rates for the use of water resources, reaching the extent that the farmer must pay 332 colones to irrigate one manzana of land and is compelled to submit to time-consuming red tape. This decree is detrimental to the interests of the nation's agricultural production, especially the farmer.

III. 6 -- Peace Treaty With the Honduran Government

Since this is an important matter that affects all traditional peace-loving Salvadorans, the PCN believes that this treaty should not be ratified without consultations. It should be subjected to an unselfish, intensive and patriotic study by all political parties represented in the constituent assembly, and the results of this should be presented to the people in a referendum. [Signed] San Salvador, 16 February 1982, PCN, Executive Council

FMLN WESTERN FRONT SETS UP PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

PA170447 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The establishment of the first people's government in the Feliciano Ama Western Front was announced last Sunday during an enthusiastic political and cultural event in El Bosque Canton. Hundreds of companeros who are members of the fighting forces from the cantons El Roble and El Maguey met with the people of El Bosque to celebrate the occasion. They also inaugurated two revolutionary schools which were named after Companero (Chepe Angel) and Companero (Antonio Ramos).

While U.S. imperialism and the criminal genocidal junta are trying to deceive the people with the electoral farce, our heroic people are building the new foundation for a revolutionary democratic government. Radio Farabundo Marti congratulates our heoic companeros of the Feliciano Ama Western Front for this political victory which represents the irrepressible advance of the people's power.

FMLN RADIO REPORTS HONDURAN TROOPS INCURSION

PA171609 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people. Radio Farabundo Marti of the FMLN once again denounces the barefaced incursions into Salvadoran territory by Honduran troops. In the past few days many Honduran soldiers came as far into the country as the towns of San Fernando and El Coyolar, northern Chalatenango Department.

We call on the new Honduran Government headed by Roberto Suazo Cordova, our people will not tolerate interference in our country by Honduran troops, and the world will view your government as an accomplice in the genocide of the Salvadoran people.

NICARAGUA

REAGAN STATEMENT TO ENVOY TERMED 'PROVOCATIVE'

PA171550 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Impoliteness or provocation; Reagan's nervousness is forcing him to such extremes that he seizes on a simple protocol event to attack Nicaragua. Some uneasiness spread yesterday in Washington's diplomatic circles in view of an uncommon impolite action by President Ronald Reagan. The U.S. President took advantage of the presentation of credentials by the new Nicaraguan ambassador, Francis Fiallos Navarro, to sign a press release loaded with lies about Nicaragua.

The good sense and even temper of the Nicaraguan diplomat prevailed, however. Unfazed, Fiallos reiterated that his country intends to build a more just pluralist society in which the people will administer our democratic system. He said that the two nation's common ideals should be peace and justice.

Political observers raised the possibility that Reagan planned the provocative statement in such a way as to provoke a diplomatic incident. However, the Nicaraguan ambassador's sober response probably thwarted his intention.

CONSTRUCTION OF COAST-TO-COAST ROAD ANNOUNCED

PA112104 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The construction of an all-season road which begins in Tuma, passes through Waslala and ends in Siuna, will make it possible to travel overland between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as of March. The road, which will link Managua and Puerto Cabezas, is the most important planned by the Construction Ministry. Minister Companero Moises Hassan Morales, who made the announcement, added that other less important parallel construction will also be undertaken.

According to Hassan Morales, within the framework of Atlantic coast integration, the Construction Ministry also plans to remodel the Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas airstrips. He mentioned, however, that other projects will not be neglected.

CASTRO DECORATES PDRY PRESIDENT 'ALI NASIR

FL180211 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 0136 GMT on 18 February begins live coverage of ceremony from Havana's Cubanacan Hall to decorate PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with the Jose Marti Order of the Republic of Cuba. As coverage opens, President Castro and President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad are seen entering the hall. At 0138 GMT, after a color guard brings the Cuban and Yemeni flags, and army band plays the two countries' national anthems.

Cuba's Communist Party Politburo member Guillermo Garcia steps up to the microphone to announce that the Cuban Council of State has ordered that the Jose Marti Order be bestowed on 'Ali Nasir Muhammad for his great accomplishments, for his revolutionary work, for his bright guidance of his people during difficult times and for his efforts to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Cuba and Yemen. He added that due to the tense international situation, the two countries must continue to work hard for peace.

Garcia then refers to U.S. efforts in the Caribbean and Central America against Nicaragua, the Salvadoran people and Cuba. He refers to the need for the two countries to work for a stronger Nonaligned Movement.

Garcia explains the significance of the Jose Marti Order and the revolutionary work of Cuban hero Jose Marti. He adds that Marti taught the Cubans how to love the fatherland and his teachings will always be present in all the battles of the revolution and the people. In closing his 10-minute speech, he asks permission from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to allow Fidel Castro to decorate him with the Jose Marti Order. Castro walks accross the hall and decorates the Yemeni president.

At 0150 GMT, PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad begins speaking to express his gratitude for the decoration. He says he is very proud to accept the medal for what it represents, a great Cuban hero, its people and his friend Fidel Castro. He adds that he accepts the medal on behalf of his party and people. He says his people highly value the friendship and cooperation ties uniting the peoples of Yemen and Cuba. He refers to the similarity of the Cuban and Yemeni revolutions. He adds that Yemen will always support and aid Cuba, that Cuba is not alone and that this country's revolutionaries stand ready to give their blood for Cuba. In closing, he thanks the Cuban Government and people and, very especially, Comrade Fidel Castro for the decoration which, he says, will always be a symbol of all things uniting Cuba and Yemen. At 0158 GMT, he ends his speech.

Yemeni Leader's Activities

FL171907 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpts] We bring you a report about the trip to Cuba of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. As reported earlier, the top South Yemeni leader was warmly welcomed by the population on his arrival to Havana from Tripoli, Libya, yesterday afternoon. Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, was at the Jose Marti International Airport to welcome the distinguished visitor.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his delegation laid a wreath at the Jose Marti Monument in Revolution Square. They also visited the Granma memorial and the Alamar housing project this morning. The illustrious Yemeni visitors were accompanied during their tour by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party's Politburo and minister of culture, and by Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the party's Central Committee and minister of higher education.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Fidel

FL171414 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1206 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received the Japan-Cuba economic conference delegation headed by Mr Ryoichi Kawai, president of Kumatsu Ltd. In the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Fidel exchanged views with the high-level economic executives accompanying Mr Kawai regarding Japan's economic situation, Cuba's economic development, and the existing potential for greater and closer cooperation between the two countries.

KYODO Report

OW180119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, Feb 17, KYODO -- Cuban Premier Fidel Castro conferred Wednesday evening with a Japanese business delegation to seek Japan's help in joint ventures. Japanese officials said the Cuban leader expressed keen interest in knowing the secrets of Japan's economic growth after being briefed on the country's small commodity price increases and low jobless rate. The meeting between Castro and the Tokyo-based Japan-Cuba economic conference led by Komatsu, Ltd President Ryoichi Kawai lasted about one hour, the officials added. Vice Premier Carlos R. Rodriguez was also present at the meeting. "More money should be spent for economic development and peace rather than for arms expansion," Japanese officials said Castro told the Japanese delegates. "Cuba is making preparations for new joint ventures and we expect you to cooperate in the projects for the benefits of both countries." The Japanese delegation was composed of about 50 business executives from various industries.

Embassy Reception

PA180309 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, attended the reception hosted in Havana by Japanese Ambassador Masao Tsukamoto for the delegations participating in the sixth mixed meeting of the economic conferences of Cuba and Japan. The event was also attended by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, minister president of state committees and Cuba's ambassador to Japan, Jose Guerra Menchero. Prior to this, the members of the Japanese delegation, headed by Ryoichi Kawai, had been received by Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

CASTRO MEETS WITH ARAB CONGRESS OFFICIAL

FL171255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1133 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, met yesterday afternoon with a delegation of the Arab People's Congress permanent Secretariat. During the meeting, which was held in a fraternal atmosphere, our country's solidarity with the Arab peoples' cause was expressed and the support of the Arab liberation movement for the Cuban revolution was reiterated. On the Cuban side, also present were Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the AALAPSO, and Eloy Valdes and Rafael Ruiz of the general department of foreign relations. The delegation of the Arab People's Congress is headed by its secretary general, (Omar al-Hamidi), and includes (H. Halid), secretary general of the Arab Trade Unions Federation, and other officials.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE

FL152120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Commentary by Miguel Roa of the PRENSA LATINA staff and Jose Fernandez Virela of the "Revista de la Manana" staff]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez] Our usual commentary regarding international situations will deal today with the current situation in Central America and, specifically, with the new aggressive policy, according to revelations made by the Washington POST yesterday, involving a number of actions against Nicaragua, El Salvador and Cuba. Roa, I believe this is the most important issue in the international political arena and we believe that because of its close relation to us, we should dedicate our commentary to that subject.

[Roa] That's right. There are certain details which signal the intensification of tensions in Central America and the Caribbean. There are various details that bear this out. In the last few days of last week, perhaps somewhat obscured by the current Middle East situation regarding the Golan Heights annexation and the events in Poland, the Central American and Caribbean situation, in our opinion, has not been fully covered by the international press. This does not mean that U.S. plans for the Caribbean region have disappeared, but that the press has not given it sufficient coverage.

However, at the end of this last week, the confirmation that U.S. soldiers were participating directly in the repression against the Salvadoran people -- as shown on U.S. television with military personnel carrying carbines and handgrenades -- was returned to the limelight in a firsthand report of the current situation in Central America. This, together with U.S. intervention, brought to light new details regarding U.S. plans in the Central American and Caribbean region, and specifically against Nicaragua, El Salvador and Cuba.

One of the most revealing details was the report which appeared yesterday in the Washington POST which talks about a secret plan -- proposed by the CIA to the U.S. National Security Council and approved by President Ronald Reagan -- to use around $19 million in paramilitary operations against the Nicaraguan Government. That is, in order to finance the cost of a counterrevolution in Nicaragua to try to destabilize that country and to carry out a number of actions against Cuba. That is one of the elements that we have, but that is not all. I don't know if perhaps you wanted to comment further on what the Washington POST said and then examine other matters.

[Fernandez] Yes. We should note that the Washington POST is a daily which is generally well-informed about Department of State matters. That is, in a general sense its basic statements are well-informed. That is, in reference to what you have just finished saying, it is a plan, according to the Washington POST, in which it is claimed that if the Sandinists are defeated, the situation in El Salvador will be resolved.

And because of that, it [State Department] will place the greatest number of obstacles possible against the Government of Nicaragua. Those are the very words used by the U.S. daily itself. It is assumed that paramilitary groups will be organized to create political and military unrest and also conduct intelligence work in Nicaragua. Besides that, and in the case of El Salvador, the creation of a military contingent is foreseen, which could include [personnel from] Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and perhaps Colombia, to be in place by March or April in Honduras and ready to enter into action in El Salvador.

[Roa] Yes. This plan seems to replace a previous U.S. project designed to unite armies having similar interests against the guerrilla movement in El Salvador and, if necessary, against Nicaragua. But due to public opinion, it appears that the United States has opted for paramilitary plans. This part of the operations would be covert and, according to the Washington POST report, one of the countries involved in this action would be Argentina. It is reported that some 1,000 men are currently being trained to take part in these operations.

I would like to address myself again to what I have been stressing, that in the U.S. view, if they succeed in destabilizing Nicaragua, they would have achieved a great political victory by having eliminated a progressive government in the region. But at the same time, according to them, this would put an end to the progress of the Salvadoran guerrillas, because they continue to insist that the guerrillas are being supplied with arms by Cuba and Nicaragua through Nicaragua. And precisely this is one of the most dangerous aspects of the plan, because they are not only attempting to help the Salvadoran junta but, at the same time, are considering plans against Nicaragua and Cuba.

The Washington POST said it had not been able to confirm some of its information or certain details of the plan have not been corroborated. But there is something which, according to them, reliable sources from the Department of State have confirmed. And this is that during the past three months the U.S. has been providing aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaires taking refuge on the borders with Honduras and, from there, launching terrorist operations against the Nicaraguan people. This has been a phase which, according to the Washington POST, has been perfectly controlled.

[Fernandez] Yes. And in the case of Cuba they intend, according to the Washington POST, to strengthen economic sanctions against Cuba and also tighten the blockade which they have unjustly maintained for more than 20 years. And [the Washington POST adds] another new element, which reads: It would authorize U.S. citizens to participate in paramilitary activities against Cuban targecs. It is related to a not too old White House plan aimed at bombing some Cuban military and industrial targets.

[Roa] True. There is another thing. No, no, I believe it refers to that too. That is, they are going to do everything possible, or it is one of the options that they hold, to tighten the economic blockade and establish a type of naval blockade to prevent oil supplies from reaching our country. In other words, they are attempting to increase their aggressive plans against Cuba at a time when in the United States itself the progressive forces have increased their movement against the U.S. presence in El Salvador, because they remember the result of U.S. presence in Vietnam.

[Fernandez] Yes. It seems that in Vietnam, U.S. public opinion failed to act in time; however in the case of El Salvador it is acting early.

[Roa] When questioned about the Washington POST article, Alexander Haig did not deny it. However, he repeated that the United States is considering economic aid to the area. At the same time he said they could not disregard what he called Cuban and Nicaraguan participation in El Salvador. In another area, the U.S. under secretary of state in an interview with (Walter Stauffer) said in a (?Bonn) newspaper that several options had been presented to the U.S. president to alleviate the Caribbean situation, and that, of course, military intervention in the region had not been discarded.

Another related element comes from Saturday's Washington POST concerning the increase of U.S. military presence in the region. And for that purpose, as you know, they are going to reactivate and expand the Key West naval air base facilities for aircraft carriers and submarines that could be ready to act in any contingency.

[Fernandez] In any case, the current Central American situation has become complicated. You were talking earlier about the guerrillas in El Salvador and I would also add that the Guatemalan guerrillas have increased their activities in the recent past and it all points to a dangerous situation which can endanger peace, not just in Central America, not just in the Caribbean but in the world. Well we have run out of time, Roa.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY ON CUBA

PA130444 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In an interview that Fidel Castro granted to the Mexican magazine PROCESO last year, leader of the Cuban revolution Fidel uncovered the essence of the adventurist policy of the U.S. Government. On that occasion, Fidel said that Reagan had declared himself the world's policeman, prohibiting changes in Central America, Africa and Asia. Not even a leaf of a tree could be moved without his permission, because behind any action not ordered by him Reagan sees a Soviet-Cuban conspiracy.

Fidel went into more details on this matter during the opening of the 10th WFTU Congress last Wednesday in Havana. As a matter of fact, since the fascist umbrella came into power, the White House has made every effort to carry out many forceful measures against Cuba. It has expressed its plan to implement a naval blockade of Cuba. It has demanded that Congress approve U.S. battleships preventing all ships sailing from Cuban ports.

Following the recommendations of the notorious Santa Fe committee, which drafted Reagan's foreign policy, the U.S. Government has publicly announced its intention to set up an anti-Cuban subversive radio station. With this idea in mind, it has asked Congress for several million dollars and it recently appointed the station's board of directors, which is made up of well-known millionaires who are friends of the president. The idea for this radio station is similar to the subversive Radio Free Europe. The station will be the official spokesman of the anti-Cuban campaigns. Besides this, the United States is increasing its criminal economic blockade and espionage against Cuba.

Having received a green light from President Reagan to carry out its criminal activities, the CIA continues organizing sabotage and attacks; it trains mercenaries and continues using bacteriological weapons against our territory. In 1980, the introduction of plagues caused serious damage to our sugar and tobacco production. Last year, hemorrhagic dengue caused the deaths of more than 100 persons, mostly children.

Last year, the U.S. Government also carried out provocative maneuvers near our coasts. It staged landings at the naval base which it maintains in Guantanamo against the will of our people. The U.S. Government also set up a special high-level group to direct operations against Cuba and other independent countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

By the end of January 1982, spokesmen for the U.S. State Department and Pentagon and even Reagan himself again began the slander campaign against Cuba. They used the pretexts that we are responsible for the situation in El Salvador and Guatemala and that we are receiving offensive arms from the USSR. They even hinted that we are involved in shady deals, such as drug trafficking to provide arms to the Colombian guerrillas.

All this confirms that we have no other alternative but to be combat-ready to reject the aggression from the most reactionary sectors of imperialism, who are forgetting the lessons of history and resorting to direct aggression.

We are not exaggerating. Let us remember that in his state of the nation address to Congress, President Reagan said that his foreign policy will be carried out from positions of strength.

In what concerns us, Fidel Castro said, we can say that we are not afraid of them and we are prepared to defend the fatherland to the last man and woman. We do not export our revolution, but neither are we to blame that other peoples want to have a society like ours. Definitely, and that is what the imperialists do not want to admit, what is driving the people to fight is the unrestrained exploitation by the transnationals and the crimes and genocide supported by the United States.

U.S. ADVISERS SEEN VULNERABLE TO PRESSURES

PA130259 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] A television program showing three of the so-called U.S. military advisers in El Salvador, armed with grenades and M-16 rifles, has created an embarrassing situation for the U.S. Government. Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary to the president, could not explain why the so-called military advisers were carrying those weapons. He said that the U.S. military mission in El Salvador will have to explain.

Observers believe that this incident will create a political turmoil to President Reagan's administration, especially when U.S. citizens have been assured that under no circumstances are U.S. military advisers allowed to participate in combat. Meanwhile, the Salvadoran patriotic forces have repeatedly charged that U.S. military advisers are not only participating in combat with the Salvadoran troops, but that they are directly participating in the extermination of the civilian population.

JORGE RISQUET COMMENTS ON AFRICAN TOUR

FL121700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] We received a warm and brotherly welcome by the governments and parties in all the countries we visited, Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and Secretariat, told Radio Reloj on his return from a tour of seven African countries.

He emphasized that the talks between the Cuban delegation and the chiefs of state took place in an atmosphere of great friendliness and fundamental agreement as they evaluated the serious international crisis resulting from warmongering Yankee policies. He said that in those nations, the admiration for Fidel -- not just as the leader of the Cuban revolution, but as a figure of the Third World -- is commonly and widely shared.

The Cuban delegation led by Risquet visited Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Angola and the Congo. Risquet said the countries visited recognize that the South African racists, encouraged by the Reagan government, have started an open and dangerous counteroffensive against the southern African peoples. He added that all of this is manifested in the increase of the fascist repression against the black people in South Africa itself -- which has been turned into a giant and horrendous jail -- and in the increase of Namibia occupation forces as well as their actions against SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] combat forces and against all its people.

He said that his counteroffensive is also manifested in the invasion and occupation of Angola's border areas in the Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces and in air strikes against defenseless populated areas. He talked about the support of counterrevolutionary bands sent to that region who are trained and equipped in occupied Nambian territories and are advised by white mercenaries.

Jorge Risquet discribed the revengeful South Africa-Yankee escalation against the peoples of southern Africa and the Indian Ocean. He cited the aggressions perpetrated against Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Seychelles and the captive nations of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and said that the enemy will allow the victories of Angola and other liberated peoples to be repeated in the African Continent. In the fascist ideology of the Reagans and the Bothas, he said, southern Africa is an important strategic area of great value to the imperialist West. It is also, Jorge Risquet noted, a territory of extraordinarily increased value because of the super exploitation of the imperialist forces. Risquet said that the geopolitical objective of Washington and Pretoria is to turn the countries of southern Africa into Bantustans with no more than anthems and flags. This policy, he stressed, does not have an ounce of morality. It is illegal, criminal and based on violence, arms and capital wealth. The only difference between [their policy] and Hitler's is that we are now in the decade of the 80's.

Nevertheless, he said, the independent peoples of Africa will not permit recolonization and those still enslaved will shed their bonds. He said that despite the diversity of ideologies, economic models, means of achieving independence, etc, all the countries visited agree that South African racists and their Yankee backers are their sworn enemies. The heroic struggle of the Namibian people, led by their legitimate representative, SWAPO, joined by public opinion and the United Nations, have forced racists and imperialists into negotiation, Jorge Risquet said. SWAPO and the frontline states have made very just proposals tht will lead to a truly independent and sovereign Namibia, he added. That is why, he stressed, they unanimously reject the Yankee maneuver of tying Namibian decolonization to the withdrawal of Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

SWAPO and the frontline states, Risquet concluded, have firmly supported the sovereign right of Angola and Cuba to have requested and provided assistance in the face of aggression; and that militant practice of proletarian internationalism has won the gratitude, respect and affection of the brother African states for Cubans.

HUNGARY'S FERENC HAVASI GIVES LECTURE

FL171755 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo and Secretariat, has given a lecture at the International Center of World Economy. Leonel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat, attended the lecture, as did Osvaldo Martinez and Jose Luis Rodriguez, director and deputy director respectively of the International Center of World Economy.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED IN BERLIN

FL171945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1907 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Representatives of the GDR and Cuba signed a protocol today in Berlin governing trade between the two countries in 1982. The document, signed by Deputy Trade Minister Dieter Lemke and Jose de la Fuente, provides for a 10 percent growth in Trade. Cuba will basically supply sugar, citrus, nickel and other industrial products to the GDR. The GDR in turn will send us (?industrial) and agricultural machinery and equipment and consumer goods. Prior to signing the protocol, Deputy Minister Lemke met with Jose de la Fuente and other Cuban representatives.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL'S PENA WARNS SANDINISTS

PY171432 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1125 GMT 17 Feb 82

[By Miguel Franjul]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Socialist International today warned the Sandinist leaders that it will withdraw its support for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process if they lead the nation into a totalitarian dictatorship. The above statement was made in a speech broadcast over a radio network by Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, the Socialist International president for Latin America and secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionay Party.

On the eve of his departure for Managua to attend a meeting of the Standing Committee of Latin American Political Parties, (COPPPAL), of which he is vice president, Pena Gomez said that a feeling of displeasure and disappointment over the course taken by the Sandinist revolution prevails among Socialist International leaders. He asked the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) to honor its commitment to keep the revolution within a pluralist framework, since any move toward totalitarianism and dictatorship will cause the Socialist International to withdraw its support for that government.

He said the great emphasis given by the Sandinists to the solidarity they receive from Cuba, compared to less aid from other nations, has caused great displeasure among most leaders of Socialist International-affiliated Latin American parties, including the late Panamanian strongman Gen Omar Torrijos. Another cause for displeasure was the delay with which the Sandinists adopted some measures designed to promote freedom, such as the release of businessmen which had been requested by (former Venezuelan president) Comrade Carlos Andres Perez, Pena Gomez said.

Pena Gomez added that there are also disagreements with the course taken by the Nicaraguan revolution within COPPPAL. Venezuela's Democratic Action [AD] and Costa Rica's National Liberation Party, members of COPPPAL, openly favor the ouster of the Sandinists from the Socialist International.

While the FSLN is not a Socialist International member, it usually sent observers to all Socialist International meetings. A meeting of Social Democratic leaders which was to be held in Caracas on 24 February was canceled at the request of the AD to prevent the possible presence of a Nicaraguan delegation. Pena Gomez said that the FSLN leaders had made errors which he attributed to their youth and in part to the pressure exerted on them by the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Pena Gomez made it clear, however, that the Socialist International will not ostracize Nicaragua since this would mean exposing it to U.S. aggression. He said that the economic isolation imposed by the United States on Nicaragua is an error on the part of the Reagan administration which could contribute to further radicalizing the organized FSLN youth.

He urged the Sandinist leaders to act with great prudence. He said: The Sandinist leaders must understand that while they are forced to secure defensive means to counter armed aggression from outside, they must act moderately in their quest for these resources since an unlimited arms buildup can give the North Americans a pretext to limit Panama's independence and to endanger the enforcement of the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

He said that Socialist International leaders will continue to use their influence to persuade the Sandinists to stay on the course of their pluralist revolution. The changes perceived in their revolution thus far have displeased former Venezuelan President Perez, former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, Pena Gomez said.